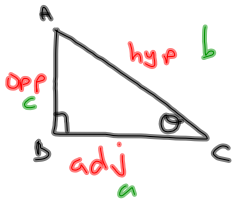
Trigonometry

SOH CAH TOA



$\sin\theta = \frac{O}{H}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{A}{H}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{O}{A}$

$a^2 + b^2 = b^2$

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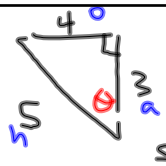

State the 3 primary trig ratios for θ

SOH CAH TOA

$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\sin\theta = 0.8000$

$\theta = \sin^{-1}(0.8000)$ - Trig Ratios (4 decimals)

$\theta = 53.1°$

$\theta = 53$ (round to the nearest degree)

Apr 6-1:48 PM

Evaluate to four decimal places

$\sin 55° = 0.8192$ 0.81915

$\tan 125° = -1.4281$ - obtuse < triangle

sin & cos - 0 and 1

tan = only primary trig ratio that can be above 1

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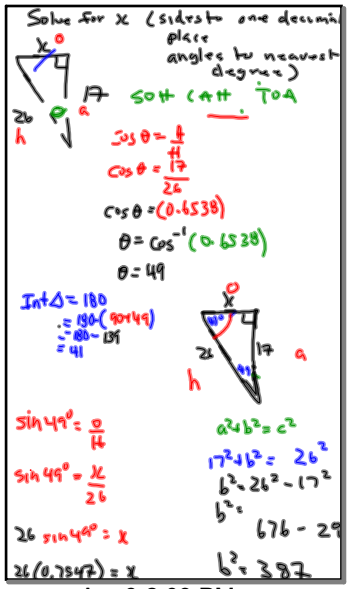

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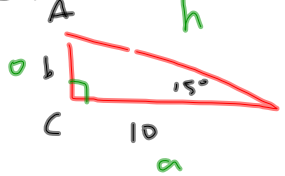
36)



SOH CAH TOA

$\tan 15° = \frac{b}{10}$

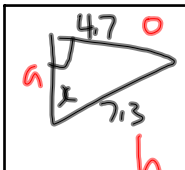
$10 \tan 15° = b$

$10(.2679) \doteq b$

$2.7 = b$

SOH CAH TOA

Apr 6-2:49 PM



SOH CAH TOA

$\sin x = \frac{O}{H}$

$\sin \angle x = \frac{4.7}{7.3}$

$\sin \angle x = 0.6438$

$\angle x = \sin^{-1}(0.6438)$

$\angle x \approx 40.1°$

$\angle x \approx 40°$

Apr 6-2:12 PM

p 260-262
q. 1-6, 7, & 10

Apr 6-2:15 PM